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Ornithological Articles in Other Publications.¹

Ewart, J. Cossar. The Nestling Feathers of the Mallard, with observations on the Composition, Origin, and History of Feathers. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London. September 1921. pp. 609-642.)—An exceedingly interesting paper and probably the most important contribution to the subject that has appeared. The author's conclusions are that feathers did not arise from scales for the purpose of flight, but that the primary covering of birds consisted of various kinds of simple filaments which later developed into protoptiles or preplumula the former of which in some cases soon acquired the chief characteristics of true feathers. The progress of development was then arrested in order to provide birds with a fur-like coat to protect them from the cold of the Ice Age, which having passed the mesoptiles were superseded by true feathers which became specialized along the posterior margin of the hand and fore arm and the sides of the tail, making flight possible. We wonder if the author is familiar with the work of the late William Palmer some of whose notes on "down feathers" are published in the U. S. Fur Seal Report of 1899, Vol. III. These notes are unfortunately often overlooked on account of being buried in a volume where they would hardly be looked for.

Van Sommern, V. G. L. On a Collection of Birds from Turkanaland (Jour. East African and Uganda Natural History Society. No. 1, 16, February 1921, pp. 3-38).—186 species listed and briefly discussed, the new forms having already been described in the 'Bull. Brit. Ornithological Club.' There is an introduction describing the country and the itinerary of the expedition which made the collection.

Kloss, C. Boden. A Further Note on the Red Jungle Fowl. (Records of the Indian Museum, XIX, Pt. IV, November 1920.)—In this contribution to the controversy regarding the proper name for the Jungle Fowl the writer finds evidence of the occurrence of the bird in a wild state in Pulo Condore, to which locality Linnaeus refers, and which must become the type locality, rather than Bengal as fixed by Bangs and Penard. We think Mr. Kloss in error, however, in refusing to accept the Linnaean name, *Phasianus gallus*, because in the 'Fauna Suecica' it had been used for the domestic bird. Neither do we think that the fact that the name *bankiva* is of Javanese origin fixes the type locality of the race so named as Java, when Bangs and Penard have definitely selected Sumatra.

Fletcher, J. J. The Society's Heritage from the Macleays. (Proc. Linnaean Society of New South Wales, XLV, Pt. 4, 1921, pp. 567-635).—A valuable historical account of the early development of science in Australia.

Lovenskiold, Herman L. A Contribution to the Avifauna of Jaedern. (Aarshefte, Stavanger Museum, 1918-19, pp. 3-21.) [In Scandinavian].—An annotated list of 71 species, 66 of which, as one might expect in a Scandinavian locality, bear Linnaean names.. There are half-tone figures of nests and eggs of various species.

Following this paper are several colored plates of hybrids between *Lyrurus tetrax* and *Lagopus*.

Ogilvie-Grant, W. R. Guide to the Gallery of Birds, British Museum (Natural History).—A descriptive account of the principal types of birds of the world in systematic order with an appendix on the structure of birds and an atlas of 24 plates of mounted specimens and groups.

Allen, Amelia S. The Birds of the Berkeley Campus. (Univ. of California Chronicle, January 1922, pp. 89-106.)—A very pleasing popular account of the common birds of Berkeley, Calif., their songs and identification marks. The list includes 122 species; 36 residents, 32 winter visitants, 20 summer visitants and 34 transients. Incidentally the statement that "a hawk is already a *rara avis* east of Ohio" will hardly be accepted by eastern ornithologists. There are many times and places where hawks are still abundant in the east, as for instance at Cape May, N. J., where in September the annual slaughter of several thousand Sharp-shins does not seem to affect the swarms that still come down the coast.

McClelland, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Notes on the Birds of the Vicinity of Washington, Pa. (American Midland Naturalist, VII, 1922, pp. 35-38). About 100 species seen in ten years. Popular notes on the common species. "Brown-breasted Nuthatch" is evidently a misprint and "Chickadee" should be Carolina Chickadee.

Pohlman, A. G. Have Birds an Acute Sense of Sound Location? (Science, May 6, 1921.)—Suggests that the confluence of the middle ear cavities in birds may result in greater ability to locate sound. Note by Joseph Mailliard on the same subject, Ibid., February 24, 1922.

Rockwell, R. B. and Blickensderfer, C. Home Life of the Saw Whet Owl. (Natural History, XXI, No. 6, Nov.-Dec., 1921, pp. 627-638.) An excellent intimate study of this little owl at Golden, Colo., with 18 admirable illustrations from photographs.

Meinertzhagen, R. A Preliminary Study of the Relation between Geographical Distribution and Migration, with Special Reference to the Palaearctic Region. (Smithson. Report for 1919, pp. 339-348.) Reprinted from 'The Ibis,' 1919.

Collinge, W. E. The Necessity of State Action for the Protection of Wild Birds. (Ibid. pp. 449-353.) Reprinted from 'The Agricultural Magazine,' May, 1919.

Lima, Joao Leonardo. Birds Collected in the States of S. Paulo, Matto Grosso and Bahia (Brazil) with some New Forms. (Rev. Mus. Paulista, XII, 1920, pp. 93-106.) [In Portuguese].—The new forms are: *Picumnus* [sic] *lepidotus corumbanus* (p. 94), Corumba; *Xiphocolaptes albicollis belmontensis* (p. 102), Belmonte, Bahia; *X. a. villadenovae* (p. 104), Villa Nova, Bahia; *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris intermedius* (p. 103), Ilheos, Bahia; *Sporoptula* [sic] *sertanicola* (p. 105), Serra do Cubatao, S. Paulo. On the colored plate of the new forms which accompanies the paper the misspellings noted above are corrected and the second race of *Xiphocolaptes* appears as *villanovae*.

Rabeiro, Alipio de Miranda. Revision of the Brazilian Parrots. (Ibid, pp. 1-82.) [In Portuguese.]—The following new genera are proposed: *Hemipsittacus* (p. 7) for *H. severa*; *Propyrrhura* (p. 7) for *P. maracana*; *Gymnopsittacus* (p. 9) for *G. wedelli*; *Proconurus* (p. 21) for *P. nobilis* (p. 21); *Chapmania* (p. 65) for *C. barrabandi*; and *Salvatoria* (p. 68) for *S. xanthops*.

Forbush, E. H. Bird Guardians of the Trees. (American Forestry, XXVIII, pp. 159-164.)—Many beautiful photographs by Cordelia J. Stanwood.

Lecaillon, M. A. On the Characters of a Hybrid between *Cairina moschata* and *Chenalopex aegyptiacus*. (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, 174, No. 1, pp. 68-69.) [In French.]

Le Souef, A. S. Notes on the Breeding of the Scrub Turkey. (Australian Zoologist, 1, pt. 8, p. 251.)

Froggatt, Walter W. The Wedge-tailed Eagle (Ibid, pp. 251-254).

Boettger, C. R. My Expedition to the Spanish Colony, Rio de Oro, in West Africa. (Bericht Senkenb. Naturf. Gesell., 51, heft 1, pp. 18-31, 1921, and heft 2, pp. 72-84.) [In German.]—Some general account of the birds.

Schnurre, Otto. The German Bird Fauna in its Relation to Man's Colonization (Ibid. heft 1, pp. 13-17). [In German.]

Evans, William. Edinburgh Rookeries in 1921. (Scottish Naturalist, No. 121-122, Jan.-Feb. 1922, pp. 9-12).—Fourteen rookeries, 1545 nests.

Wild, Oliver H. A Scottish Method of Bird-Catching. (Ibid., pp. 13-15.)—Also other comment on the widespread trapping of native birds for caging.

Shipley, Sir Arthur E. The Danger to Fish and Bird Life from Oil-Driven Ships. (The Landmark, III, No. 5, May 1921.)—A strong plea for discharging oil far from shore. The constantly increasing damage to birds along our coasts is becoming a serious matter. On the Scottish coast over 300 dead or disabled Kittiwakes and a similar number of Razor-bills were counted in a single day, and the same thing occurs on the American coast.

Racey, K. Notes on the Northwest Coast Heron in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C. (Canadian Naturalist, September 1921.)

Nice, Margaret M. Some Experiences with Mourning Doves in Captivity. (Univ. of Oklahoma Bulletin, No. 220, July 15, 1921.)

Riddle, Oscar. A Simple Method of Obtaining Premature Eggs from Birds (Science, Dec. 30, 1921).—The importance of obtaining immature eggs for certain biological investigations has seemed to justify the occasional killing of the female bird, but it is now found that therapeutic doses of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body cause the premature discharge of the egg before the shell is formed. It is usually the eggs of the Common Fowl or Pigeon that are used, but should this practice be extended to the eggs of wild birds, we can imagine the horrified protest of oölogists who, despite their name, are not much concerned with the egg proper as compared with the shell!